



VOL. VI. NO. 33.

THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms.
The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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WEEKLY FOR THE TIMES.

SING, LADY, SING.

BY WILLIE WARD.

Sing, lady, sing that song again,
It'll open up my listening ear,
As gently as the falling rain;
An angel's pony to me;
It wakes a tender chord within
This saddened heart of mine;
Thy voice is sweet, eyes, heavenly sweet,
Possessing power divine.

Then lady, sing that song again,
Thy voice I love to hear,
Sweet, gentle strains as thine dear ones,
Will bring the pealy tear,
And makes my heart beat fast,
For then I live so well,
Distracting that gentle, whistling song,
The night we said farewell.

The Order of Battle.

When large bodies of men approach for battle, only a proportional part of them are engaged at a time—they are replaced by another similar force—the progress of the battle is by successive engagements. On the genius and judgment of the chief will depend the character of the action, whether it shall be defensive or offensive.

When an army awaits the attack, it takes its position and forms its line of battle according to the nature of the ground and the character and strength of the enemy's force. If offensive, the main thing is to seize upon the decisive point of the field. This point is determined by the configuration of the ground and the position of the contending forces, or by a combination of these. The defense is considered the stronger form of actions of war, and a skilful general will take advantage of favorable circumstances to change the defensive into the offensive. Military writers lay down twelve orders of battle. A description of these would be too long and too complicated to interest the reader. Which of these should be followed must be decided by the chief himself on the ground, where all the circumstances may be duly considered. To concentrate a superiority of force at the decisive point is the principal purpose. This point is in the flanks or in the rear of the enemy. To do this the skill of the general is brought into requisition.

On the field of battle, the Infantry is divided into three bodies—an advanced guard, a main body and a reserve. These three bodies are separated from each other by intervals, which will depend upon the nature of the ground—the advanced guard occupying the front, the main body at a distance from one hundred and fifty to three hundred paces in its rear, and the reserve at a like interval in the rear of the main body. The troops composing these

three bodies will be formed either in columns or battalions, or be deployed. For an attack, for evolutions, or for defense against cavalry, the formation of column of battalions is the best. To repel the enemy's attack by a fire, and to present a less favorable mark of the enemy's artillery, the battalion should be deployed. The reserve should be composed of the most reliable troops, and should, if possible, be kept masked from the enemy's view and fire, until called into action. The time for engaging the reserve is either when the enemy has been shaken in its attack by the resistance offered by the main body, or when the main body is unable further to resist the enemy's efforts.

The cavalry is usually in the rear of the infantry, and should be masked from the fire until the moment arrives to bring it into action. The habitual formation of cavalry for the attack is a line of two ranks, with a reserve or support in rear. Cavalry should wait patiently until a way is prepared for its action by the fire of artillery on the enemy's infantry, or when the infantry is fatigued or exhausted, or when the infantry is in motion, so as to surprise it before it can form to receive the attack. It should direct its charge on that part of the enemy's infantry where it will be itself exposed to the least column of fire. If the infantry is in line, its charge should be made on one of its flanks; if in square, on one of the angles of the square.

The manner of placing the artillery, and its employment, must be regulated by relative importance under given circumstances with respect to the action of other arms. In defence, the principal part is usually assigned to the artillery; in offensive movements the reverse generally obtains. In defence the batteries should be distributed along the entire front of the position occupied. The distances between the batteries should not be much over 600 paces. When the wings of a position are weak, heavy batteries should be placed to secure them. A sufficient number of pieces should always be held in reserve for a moment of need. In the attack the heaviest pieces should be placed on the flanks of the ground occupied by the assailants; or on the centre, if more favorable to the end to be obtained. In all the movements of the batteries great care should be taken not to place them so that they shall in the least impede the operations of the other troops.

Yorktown Hospital.

As great diversity of opinion seems to exist in the minds of our lady friends relative to the hospital at this place, I write a short note in order to remove any uncertainty with regard to it.

We have four district hospitals. The first or general one is the old Nelson house, to which all the worst cases are sent. This is under the management of Dr. Hines, the Surgeon of the post. The next are the Regimental Hospitals belonging to each regiment, under the control of its individual surgeon. Here are sent only those cases which render the men temporarily unfit for duty.

The third is what may be termed the contagious, whose name is sufficiently explanatory of its character.

The fourth is the hospital at Bigelow Mills, about eight miles above this place, under the care of Dr. Randolph, to which are sent the convalescent patients and those who are suffering from chronic diseases.

GREENSBORO, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1861.

(WHOLE NO. 233)

brig D. S. Marlin, of Boston, with a cargo of delicacies and other things for these different hospitals, should always be particular to enclose in such packages the names of the kind givers, and the article presented.

When they are intended for the general hospital, let them be marked to Dr. Hines; when for any one of the different regiments, let them be addressed distinctly to the regiment. We, however, think, as a general thing, it would be best to direct all packages to Dr. Hines, marking distinctly on them the different regiments for which they are intended, when such is the case.

The Dr. informs me that he is in want of experienced professional nurses, who are willing to enter the hospital and abide entirely by his instructions.

THOMAS WARD WHITE,

Chaplain of the Howitzer's Battalions.

N. B.—Papers throughout this and other States finding an interest in the welfare of our soldiers, will please be kind enough to interest the above.

Landing Bomb Shells.

The shell is first filled up with old fashioned, round leaden bullets, or other missiles, melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets into a solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and the sulphur; this cavity is filled with powder, even with the interior edge of the orifice, a six inch shell of the kind here described holding about half a pound. The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter and resembles the screw cap used for the patent fruit cans. An examination of this pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screwed together, and filled with meal powder; a number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire, and marked with figures in a circle, 1, 2, 3, 4. In this state, the shell is water and weather proof. When taken for use, the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it. If the shell is desired to explode in one second, after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure one, and if in two seconds, on the figure two, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode, sending the bullets, as if from another cannon located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested. Large shell of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and bursting, do execution by means of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder, extending through a brass plug, shrewed into the mouth of the shell; in both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.

Capture of Merchantmen.

NORFOLK, Aug. 1.—The privateer *Gordon*, off Charleston, on Sunday last, captured and carried into Hatteras Inlet, the brig *McGelpie*, of Bangor, Maine, with a cargo of molasses. Also, a schooner from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of fruits.

The privateer *Mariner* has captured another schooner with fruits.

The privateer *Fork* has captured the

brig D. S. Marlin, of Boston, with a cargo of machinery.

Decision of the Postmaster-General

not Imposing on Newspaper Dealers and Readers.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT BRANCH,

Alexandria, Virginia, July 18, 1861.

SIR: The legislation of the Government of the United States, so far as it relates to mailable matter and the rates of postage, and the mode of transmitting mail matter, has been substituted by the legislation of the Confederate States, and is thereby repealed.

Newspapers and periodicals, sent to ordinary subscribers for single copies, or for more than one copy, or to news-dealers, who send large orders to supply subscribers of their own, or the general trade with-in the limits of the delivery of post-offices, other than at the place of publication are equally mailable matter, and cannot be sent by mail carriers or expressmen without the payment of postage.

They cannot be carried, under our laws, as merchandise to supply subscribers or the regular trade, except through the mails or by express or other chartered companies, on the payment of the regular rates of postage.

The object of our legislation was to declare what should be mailable matter, and to require postage to be paid on such matter, so as to secure a sufficiency of revenue to render the Post-Office Department self-supporting.

If the law be so construed as to allow the transmission and delivery of papers by express companies or others, to subscribers or dealers at points other than the place of publication, at a cost less than the regular rates of postage, it will at once be seen that the Department would lose much of its revenues; and publishers, availing themselves of such modes of transmission, would secure such an advantage over others sending their papers by mail as to injure the circulation of the latter or drive them to the same means of transmission.

And the result would be that the express companies would become the rivals of the Post-Office Department, and deprive it of a large amount of its legitimate revenues, and to that extent defeat the object had in view by Congress of making the Department self-sustaining. This reasoning does not apply, however, to books of a permanent character, other than periodicals sent in boxes or packages to merchants and dealers.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN H. REGAN,

Postmaster-General.
To the President Southern Express Co.

Does it Pay?

The Duke of Brunswick dares not leave Paris at any period of the year; his diamonds keep him chained there. He dares not sleep from home a single night. He lives in a house constructed not so much for comfort as for security. It is burglar-proof surrounded on every side by a high wall; the wall itself is surrounded by a lofty iron railing, defended by innumerable sharp spear heads, which are so contrived that if any person touches any one of them, a chime of bells begins instantly to ring an alarm; this iron railing cost him \$14,127.

He keeps his diamonds in a safe, built in a thick wall; his bed is placed against it, that no burglar may break into it without killing or at least waking him, and that he may amuse himself with them without leaving his bed. This safe is lined with granite and with iron; the locks have a secret which must be known before they can be opened by violence, a

discharge of firearms takes place which will inevitably kill the burglar, and at the same time a chime of bells in every room of the house is set ringing. He has but one window in his bedroom; the glass is of the stoutest iron; the shutters are of thick sheet iron. The ceiling of his room is plated with iron several inches thick, and so is the floor. The door opening into it is of solid sheet iron, and can not be entered, unless one be master of the secret combinations of the lock. A case of a dozen six barreled revolvers, loaded and capped, lies open upon the table within reach of his bed. It may be a great honor to be the possessor of such treasures. But does it pay?—*New York Sun*.

Col. Fisher's Regiment.

We are indebted to the politeness of J. A. Engelhard, Esq., the Governor's Private Secretary, for the following official list of the killed and wounded of the 6th regiment of State troops, in the late battle of Manassas :

Company A. Capt. Kirkwood, commanding.—Privates Wm. D. Hauner and Barney Bleany, killed; 2d Lieut. Thos. A. Price; 3d Serg't. Wm. W. Tandy, and Daniel Barnes, slightly wounded; 1st Serg't. James Parsons, and Barney Branham, severely wounded, and Chas. W. Burrows, missing.

Company B. Lieut. Parish, commanding.—Private Van Buren Oakley, killed; 2d Lieut. Willie P. Magnum, mortally wounded; Serg't. David C. Roberts, and Corp't. Arthur S. Carrington, severely wounded; Allen Tilly, Wm. Ray and Galford Laos, slightly wounded.

Company C. Capt. Peckard, commanding.—Privates John A. Hutchins and Robert Falkner, killed; private Wm. P. Hailey, mortally wounded; Serg't. A. W. Fiskett, privates Jas. Roman, Wm. W. Vickie, James Copley, Spencer E. Freeman, Silas Hutchins, Wm. Shanahan, John E. Davis, Allison S. Glenn and Harrison Carden, severely wounded; Harrison Pickett and Owen W. Willett, slightly wounded.

Company D. Capt. Avery, commanding.—Privates Joshua M. Sorrell, mortally wounded, privates J. R. Roberts, Jacob Thomas, Thos. L. Ollis and J. C. Freeman, severely wounded; Capt. Isaac E. Avery, Serg't. James E. Howell, privates Joseph Boone, Tilman Vance, Anderson J. Davis and Brien Metion, slightly wounded.

Company E. Lieut. Carter, commanding.—Privates Jas. P. Stewart and Jas. Simpson, killed; privates Eldridge G. Thompson and W. P. Gouge, severely wounded; private Joseph B. Thompson, ear shot off; and Jas. J. Watson, slightly wounded.

Company F. Capt. Craige, commanding.—Privates G. Noah, A. B. Corriher, J. R. Corriher, J. S. Smith, Jason D. Setzer, Jno. Hess and Jacob Safrit, killed; privates John Howard and N. Lindsay Dancy, severely wounded; privates W. Rufus Owen, Henry W. A. Miller, Jacob W. Miller and Bartlett Allen, slightly wounded.

Company G. Capt. Mitchell, commanding.—Not directly in the engagement, private John W. Evans, hand shot off.

Company H. Capt. Fork, commanding.—Serg't. Hiram Sears, Serg't. John W. Wilson and private Joseph T. Morris, mortally wounded; private Jas. H. Moring, severely wounded; and Jas. D. Ausley, slightly wounded.

Col. Charles E. Fisher killed, and Lt. Col. C. E. Lightfoot slightly wounded—making 15 killed, 7 mortally wounded, 25 severely, 21 slightly, and 1 missing—making 69. A number of others received slight injuries not worth mentioning.

The above is taken from Lt. Col. Lightfoot's official report.—*Standard*.

Gen. Wise at Lewisburg.—CLARKSBURG, July 31.—Gen. Wise, after burning Gauley Bridge, fell back to Lewisburg.

THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

WAR NEWS.

VICTORY IN MISSOURI.—NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 2—A messenger has just arrived here with intelligence that Gen. McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked the federal force of 18,000 at Springfield, Mo., on Friday the 26th of July. The federals lost about 600 killed, and about the same number were taken prisoners. The loss of the Southerners was small. The victory was complete.

CAIRO, July 31—Two steamers with a large force arrived at New Madrid on yesterday. 15,000 Confederate troops are reported to be at that point. They are well armed and drilled, and have two regiments of cavalry, with five batteries. Gen. Pillow commands, and has issued his proclamation promising to drive the Federal invaders from Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, July 31—Harrisonville, 15 miles from Independence, has been sacked by Kansas ruffians.

LEAVESWORTH, July 31—Large numbers of Pawnees and Cheyennes are moving in Marshall county, Kansas, to attack the whites.

THE MISSOURI TORIES.—JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 31—The Hon. H. R. Gamble was elected Governor on yesterday by 68 votes. W. P. Hall, for Lieut. Governor, received 61 votes. Gov. Gamble will deliver his inaugural to-morrow.

The Missouri Convention adjourned to-day until the 5th of December.

TROOPS FROM OLD POINT—The Baltimore papers mention the arrival of 4,500 troops from Old Point on their way to Washington. While on the Adelaide, the men were riotous, and broke the glass skylights and the whole of the rail of the upper deck on one side. At Baltimore they left the ranks and swore they would go no further till they got something to eat, as they had had nothing for 30 hours. They were pacified with promises.

GENERAL'S DISCHARGE—Brigadier General Morris was discharged from the service on Saturday; Major General Sandford, of New York, Brigadier General Runyon, of New Jersey, and Brigadier Generals Cox, Schenck and Bates, of Ohio, will also respectively be honorably discharged; the first named on August 15, the last named on the 27th, and others on the 29th inst.

REACTION—A gentleman just from Washington reports that several persons in that city are engaged in raising a company for the Confederate service. The day of retribution is approaching. A Regiment of Southern Illinoisans will shortly be tendered to President Davis.—*Richmond Herald*, 3d.

MEAN TRICK OF GEN. SCOTT.—RICHMOND, Aug. 2—It is stated, upon undoubted evidence, that when the news was received at Washington of the capture of Sherman's battery, Gen. Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the Navy Yard and sent to the neighborhood of Alexandria, with horses, and brought back to Washington with the same unceasing that it was Sherman's.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Gen. McClellan expresses it as his opinion that the present will be a war conducted with artillery, and asks that as many batteries as possible be provided. He has issued orders to establish a line of pickets along the Potowmack to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of preventing correspondence between the Marylanders and Southerners.

Prince Napoleon is the guest of the French Minister.

It is rumored that Gen. Butler has been succeeded by Gen. Wool.

Fifteen officers of the Garibaldian Legion have gone home to New York.

The whole number of killed, wounded and missing of the N. Y. Fire Zouaves, is 235. Those here are to be sent home, as they are thoroughly demoralized. They were paid off-to-day.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order prohibiting officers and soldiers from leaving their camps and from visiting hotels.

The correspondent of the Herald ventures the opinion that the army of the Potowmack will not be kept long idle. The reorganization of the army proceeds with great rapidity, and it is probable Gen. McClellan will strike as soon as he is ready, regardless of weather.

The London Telegraph and Star denounce President Lincoln's message as unsatisfactory.

Secret movements are in progress to remove all Secessionists from their positions in any of the departments.

Gen. Dix is closely watching the Maryland Legislature to prevent their passing an Ordinance of Secession in secret session.

Gen. McClellan is examining if any incompetency yet remains in the army.

Eighteen regiments of the three months' volunteers have left for home.

Congress will not adjourn this week. The House will kill the Senate's tariff bill, and the Senate will kill the House's direct tax bill. An elaborate conference is expected.

The House has passed a bill modifying the Sub-Treasury act, and giving authority to Treasurers to receive other than gold and silver in payment of duties.

In the Senate the supplementary bill to that increasing the military establishment was passed.

A bill providing for the monthly pay of troops, was passed.

The Conference committee on the direct tax and the tariff, have been in session twenty-four hours, and are getting up a general bill which covers the whole ground.

In the Senate, resolutions were passed directing that arms be sent to the loyal citizens of Delaware.

NEW YORK, July 31—Prince Napoleon and a portion of his suite have left for Washington. Clotilde and other ladies remain here for the present.

The Washington correspondent of the World says that Gen. Beauregard has re-conquered, in person, within four miles of the Chain Bridge. Ten Southern scouts have been captured near the bridge.

ENGLISH FEELING—Gore's Liverpool Commercial Advertiser thinks that the influence of our war upon British industry and commerce greatly surpasses that of an European war; and does not believe in any adjustment "until matters shall arrive at such a dire extremity as shall justify, if it does not compel, some kind of European intervention."

A Prince Napoleon (cousin to the Emperor) and his wife and suite arrived in New York a few days ago, but the Goths amites were so overwhelmed with Manassas that they took no notice of the royal party.

HAD ONE OF THEM—A gentleman who was at Manassas on Tuesday morning, saw a negro man belonging to an Alabama officer march a Zouave into camp. The negro, a short thick set fellow, had two guns on his shoulder, and drove his prisoner before him. The Zouave was a pert looking fellow, and wore his arm in a sling in consequence of his wound. As the negro reached the company in which the officer was standing he handed over his prize, saying, "Massa, here one of dese devils who been shooting at us, sir!"—*Richmond Courier*.

TENNESSEE—The returns we received last night confirmed our impressions that Gov. Harris and the Permanent Constitution had succeeded by a large vote. The increase for the Southern cause in East Tennessee, so far as we are at present advised, is very gratifying.—*Rich. Dispatch*.

Washington Solution for Tyre. We have been using Prentiss' Washing and Scouring Solution in our establishment, for the past month, and find it to be a most excellent article for cleansing type, superior in many respects to the lye commonly used in printing offices. It removes all traces of ink and dirt with one or two applications of the brush, rendering them in appearance as fresh and new as when first used. In point of economy, it is far preferable to potash, for, judging from the small quantity of the solution which we have found it necessary to use, a barrel containing one hundred pounds, at a cost of three cents per pound, will last us twice as long as the potash which the same amount of money would buy. It also possesses the advantage of being easier handled, as it is carefully barreled, and can be drawn in just such quantities as may be needed.

Printers will find it an excellent article, and we advise them to introduce it into their offices. Orders sent to us will receive prompt attention.—*Craft*

QUICK TIME—An editor in Washington says:—"We are indebted to a gentleman direct from Bull Run, for important information in advance of the army!"

Lincoln's Blockade.

Mr. Lincoln undertook to blockade the South, which, was in effect, simply a hint for us to plant our own corn and raise our own grain, which we have adopted. The blockade, therefore, turns out to be a blockade on the West, instead of the South. The following extract from a letter to the New York *Day Book*, from an intelligent gentleman of Illinois, tells the effect of the blockade in Mr. Lincoln's own State:

"The blockade of the Mississippi has prostrated Illinois. So far as our business is concerned, we are utterly and totally ruined. No part of the whole country has felt the pernicious effects of this war like Illinois.

The first blow prostrated our banks, striking out of circulation at once all our money as effectually as if destroyed by a single conflagration. To fill this vacuum we had nothing but to move forward our immense supplies of farm produce, with which our country is literally crammed. This, however, was impossible; our great commercial artery, the Mississippi open to us, our corn would now command at least 50 cents per bushel, which would relieve our embarrassment.

Now, however, owing to this unconstitutional interruption of our trade, corn is worth 8 cents, not enough to pay expenses of marketing. Lincoln has indeed 'assassinated' his own State, for you might as well expect a man to live and enjoy good health with his jugular vein severed as for Illinois to flourish with her great commercial artery, the Mississippi, blockaded.

THE CAVE IN FLORIDA—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, referring to an alleged discovery of a cave in Florida, in which was found a Latin inscription certifying that it was inhabited or visited by Europeans in the eleventh century, directs the attention of American antiquarians to Cardinal Wiseman's treatise on "The Connexion between Science and Revealed Religion," in which that accomplished scholar and archaeologist states it as a fact, when speaking of the aborigines of America, that there are manuscripts in the Vatican Library at Rome which say that this continent was known to missionaries of the Eternal City in the tenth century, and concludes his remarks by asking the question, Who can enlighten us on the subject? The records found in the Danish archives since the work of Cardinal Wiseman was written, prove that this continent was known to the Northmen before it was discovered by Columbus.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDECINS now before the public, that acts as a *Chalybeate*, under water, and more efficient than any medicine known to man. It is a safe, simple, and effective Remedy, acting rapidly, purging the bowels, removing obstructions, &c. &c.

The Liver is one of the functions of the body, and a weak liver is almost entirely dependent on the power of the heart. The Liver is the chief organ of the body, and almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the heart, and the lungs, when the art of health, and a whole system of medicine, are applied to the Liver.

For the diseases of the Liver made it his study, in a year, to find some remedy for the disease, and to compound it, and to communicate it to the world.

He found, after a year, that the remedy is soft, and pleasant to the taste, and easily digested.

It is a safe, simple, and effective Remedy, and, what is more important, it cures the Liver.

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